

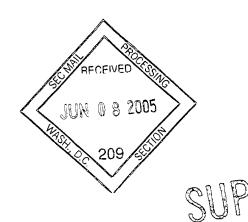


1 June 2005

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Securities and Exchange Commission 450 Fifth Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20549-0405 USA

FILE NUMBER: 08204904



Dear Sir

ICAP plc

On behalf of ICAP plc, in accordance with Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act, please find enclosed information that ICAP plc has made public pursuant to the laws of England, has filed with the London Stock Exchange or has distributed to its shareholders.

Please acknowledge receipt of this information by stamping the enclosed copy letter and returning it to us in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

Yours faithfully

Helen Broomfield **Group Company Secretary**

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JUN 13 2005

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ICAP PLC - Final Results

RNS Number: 6513M

ICAP PLC 24 May 2005



Preliminary Statement for the year ended 31 March

ICAP plc, the world's largest voice and electronic interdealer broker, to announced Preliminary Results for the year ended 31 March 2005.

Highlights:

g				
	Year	Year		
	ended	ended	Var	iance
	31/03/05	31/03/04		
	£m	£m	Reported1%	Const
Group turnover	794.0	801.4	(1)	
Net operating expenses	624.7	641.1	3	
Pre tax profit3	178.9	170.2	5	
EPS - adjusted3	19.5p	18.4p	6	
Dividends per share	8.25p	7.4p	11	

- * Profit before tax, goodwill amortisation and exceptional items, rose 5 to £178.9 million (2004: £170.2 million)
- * Group operating profit margin4 increased, for the fifth successive yea to 21%
- * Turnover in electronic broking rose to £83.8million (2004: £62.0 million) and profit5 rose to £23.9million (2004: £4.7million)
- * Adjusted earnings per share rose 6% to 19.5p (2004: 18.4p)
- * Statutory profit before tax was £131.7 million (2004: £130.5 million). Basic earnings per share were 14.1p (2004: 15.1p)
- * Cash inflow from operating activities before operating exceptional items £179.7million (2004: £182.9 million). Shareholders' funds were £44 million (2004: £468.2 million)
- * The directors recommend a final dividend per ICAP share of 6.4p bringi the total dividend to 8.25p per share, a rise of 11% on the previous y

Michael Spencer, Group Chief Executive, said:

"Our performance in the past year has demonstrated the strength and resili of our business in the face of a very weak US dollar and slower markets in six months from May 2004. In the second half of the year and particularly the beginning of 2005, we have seen the return of stronger growth in most markets. Against this demanding background we achieved a most encouraging outcome, delivering improved profit and margins, assisted by reductions in cost base.

The performance of our electronic broking businesses continues to be outst with rising volumes and increasing market share. In particular, BrokerTec exceeded all our early expectations since we acquired it in 2003.

Looking ahead, our strategy remains unchanged; to grow both organically an through selective acquisition to take our share of the combined voice and electronic market from an estimated 28% to exceed 35% over the next few ye While we cannot forecast the levels of activity in the financial markets, will continue to extend our voice and electronic businesses across these m and increase profit by leveraging the scale economies of our businesses."

There will be an analyst's briefing at 9:30 am BST on Tuesday 24 May 2005 Broadgate, London EC2M 7UR. An audiocast of the presentation made to analy 9:30 am BST on 24 May 2005 will be available on the web site, www.icap.com 00 pm BST on 24 May 2005. It will remain on the web site for six months.

24 May 2005

Enquiries ICAP plc

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The Maitland Consultancy Neil Bennett

(44) 20 7379

About ICAP

ICAP is the world's largest voice and electronic interdealer broker with a average transaction volume in excess of \$1 trillion, 50% of which is electronic. The Group is active in the wholesale market for OTC derivative fixed income securities, money market products, foreign exchange, energy, and equity derivatives.

Please go to www.icap.com for more information.

Notes

- 1 Reported exchange rates
- 2 Constant exchange rate variances are calculated by restating the year to 31/3/04 (the prior year) at the average exchange rate that prevailed for year to 31/3/05 (the current year). Additionally, an adjustment is made relevant year to ensure that there is an equal time period of contributi from acquisitions in the current and prior years.
- 3 Excludes goodwill amortisation and exceptional items.
- 4 Group operating profit before goodwill amortisation and exceptional item a percentage of Group turnover.
- 5 Profit is defined as profit before tax, goodwill amortisation, exception items, interest and share of operating profit of joint ventures and associates.

$$\operatorname{ICAP}$ plc Preliminary Results for the year ended 31 March 2005

Operating review

Our performance in the past year has demonstrated the strength and resilie our business in the face of a very weak US dollar and slower markets in th months from May 2004. Overall market volumes were subdued by lower volatil and issuance compared to the sustained growth that we have experienced in previous years. In the second half of the year and particularly since the beginning of 2005, we have seen the return of stronger growth in most mark Against this demanding background we achieved a most encouraging outcome a ICAP have delivered improved profit and margins, assisted by reductions in cost base.

The Group's profit before tax, goodwill amortisation and exceptional items £178.9 million for the year to 31 March 2005 compared with £170.2 million the previous year. The Group incurred £9.1 million of exceptional costs including £4.1 million of UK property and move related expenses and £5.0 m of various legal and employment related costs in the Asia Pacific region. before tax on a statutory basis was £131.7 million, an increase of £1.2 mi Shareholders' funds at 31 March 2005 were down by £19.4 million to £448.8 million, after taking account of the £17.3 million share buyback in 2004.

The performance of ICAP's electronic broking businesses continues to be outstanding with rising volumes and increasing market share. Furthermore, electronic broking offers huge economies of scale and our early expectatio the BrokerTec acquisition in 2003 has been exceeded.

Business drivers

ICAP is a growth business in a growth market. Historically, underlying mar revenue growth has been between 3% and 5% and we believe that the long-ter trend will remain at these levels.

The growth drivers in our markets include:

*market volatility, including interest rate, FX, credit and commodities

- $^{\star} \text{increased}$ commitment of risk capital to the interest rate, energy and markets by the hedge funds and banks
- *growth in bond issuance, driven by national deficit funding or capital raising by corporate and financial institutions
- *market share changes from industry consolidation
- *development of new markets e.g. Korea, China and Latin America
- *introduction of new products e.g. carbon emissions, coal and freight.

In the more liquid and commoditised markets, electronic broking creates additional growth opportunities through:

- *the efficiency of electronic broking increasing trading volumes and attracting business previously traded directly between banks
- *increased market concentration and higher barriers to entry resulting fewer players with larger market shares
- *increased integration with the banks' client trading systems and "blac box" automated trading systems.

In the most recent survey of market turnover by the Bank of International Settlements, covering the period between 2001 and 2004, there was continue strong growth in interest rate derivatives, products which make a signific contribution to ICAP's profitability. During the three year period, intere rate swaps volume traded increased on average by 26% per annum and interes options by 150% per annum. Forward foreign exchange grew more slowly at 14 annum but foreign exchange options increased significantly more quickly at per annum.

In the US Treasuries market in the three months to March 2005, according t New York Federal Reserve Board, volumes transacted by interdealer brokers by 13%. Volumes in many of the corporate bond markets fell as a result of tighter spreads against government bonds and reduced issuance. In Europe i 2004, according to ISMA, Repo markets volumes transacted both voice and electronically by interdealer brokers grew by 27%.

Market position

ICAP estimates that turnover in the combined voice and electronic global interdealer broker market for OTC derivatives, fixed income securities, mo market products, foreign exchange, energy, credit and equity derivatives increased in 2004 by approximately 4%, after adjusting for the impact of exchange rate movements and is worth approximately \$5.1 billion at 2004/5 exchange rates. Included in this total, the estimated market for electroni broking grew by 14% to approximately \$730 million.

ICAP continues to be the global leader of the overall market with an estim 28% share and we believe that through both organic growth and selective acquisition we can take our share to exceed 35% over the next few years.

Using technology to increase trading efficiency

ICAP uses a number of different technology platforms to deliver electronic broking to the different markets we serve. We are continuing to invest so in the future the majority of ICAP's services, apart from a few very illiq structured products, are available electronically as well as through voice brokers. To reduce support costs we will migrate from some of our existing platforms to newer, more efficient technologies. In addition, we are implementing a sophisticated capability to provide access across these pla so that we can satisfy demands in the future from our customers for cross trading.

The main benefits offered by electronic broking are lower cost, speed and of execution. However, the positive impact on bank costs is not limited to the execution of trades, but more importantly to the potential cost saving the middle and back office functions. The majority of the costs and inefficiencies in the OTC market usually occur post trade, where transactineed to be manually confirmed and input into the banks' systems for both settlement of the trade and position management.

Electronic broking, together with post trade feeds to provide straight-through-processing (STP) allows the trade to be confirmed, cleare (where the market has clearing), settled, and all the relevant information trade fed through to the banks' position management systems automatically the execution of the trade. Voice-brokered trades are also confirmed electronically through the same process. This streamlined process reduces significantly, but also enables many more trades to be executed and proces within a day, thereby increasing the velocity of trading in these markets.

For ICAP a fundamental business requirement is the integration of our netw

and systems with those of our customers' systems, in order to facilitate t integration of applications for trading, market data, analytics and STP. Establishing these links can be difficult and slow, involving the banks in investing time and money to complete this integration. Strategy

ICAP has had a consistent strategy for several years: the development of a integrated voice and electronic interdealer broking business with strong m positions worldwide and the potential for further growth, whether organic acquisition.

Our combination of voice and electronic broking brings clear benefits to be these businesses. We have four years' valuable experience of managing thes activities in parallel, controlling costs and motivating our staff. The development of electronic broking platforms requires a long-term view with flexible and rapid reaction to changes as the markets evolve and grow. Fur investment has been made in the integration of ICAP's electronic broking s with the banks' internal systems which has created an invaluable e-broking franchise.

ICAP's operations combine voice and electronic broking but we now consider competitors in two distinct groups: those who have traction in electronic broking and the remainder who have only voice broking capabilities. ICAP h demonstrated its market leadership in both these sectors, which will devel different rates. The interdealer electronic broking market is estimated to grown, at constant exchange rates, by 14% in the past year compared with a steadier 3% growth from voice broking.

The established electronic broking operations in many of the bond markets shown the importance of first mover advantage as well as volume growth and market share advantage successful platforms can achieve. Extending electro broking into new markets like European interest rate derivatives is a long investment. ICAP believes that the time has come for the euro interest rat market to go electronic and as customer demand grows ICAP wants to lead th

ICAP believes that its customers' appetite for electronic transactions is accelerating rapidly and in future the majority of ICAP's services, apart few very illiquid or structured products, will be available electronically well as through voice brokers. There will be an evolution of the voice bro role. More customer coverage; more cross selling; more value added; higher revenue productivity.

Geographic analysis

ICAP's businesses are broadly distributed with 23 offices worldwide; with and the Americas the two largest regions.

The Americas

The Americas were the most profitable region in 2004/5 with turnover of £3 million generating profit* of £85.5 million (2004 - £71.0 million), and a sof 24%. In addition to voice broking, electronic broking and information s were significant contributors to the profitability of this business. In US Treasury non- benchmark issues, our voice broking business has enjoyed its results for the last 5 years, benefiting from co-mingling with BrokerTec's benchmark liquidity. We enjoy a majority share of the non-benchmarks marke operate a combined voice and electronic business with 50% executed electronically. There was reduced activity in corporate bonds and mortgage backed securities which reduced overall profitability in securities brokin Increased activity in the energy markets resulted in improved turnover and profit. Our business in Latin American products has expanded this year and are working with our partners, the Mexican Bolsa, to extend our activities further.

Europe

We have benefited from having all our London-based businesses in one build for the first time when we moved into Broadgate in May 2004. The European markets had grown quickly in 2003/4 and a repeat of that growth was a toug to follow. Turnover in Europe increased slightly to £348.7 million, genera profit* of £75.9 million (2004 - £81.9 million) reflecting in part the inc costs of the new building of £6 million. The medium term euro interest rat markets slowed for several months in 2004 but from mid December activity i medium term markets returned. The final quarter of the financial year saw healthy volume increases over the same period in 2003/4 accompanied by a u advance in market share in the interdealer brokers market over the quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year. For much of the year operations in the credit markets for bonds and derivatives were quieter as issuance slowed and tight credit spreads discouraged trading. In recent we

credit spread volatility has increased and a return to tight spreads in th short term seems unlikely.

Asia Pacific

We have made considerable progress in the Asia Pacific region during the p seven years and profit* grew to £7.9 million (2004 – £7.4 million) on turn of £81.5 million. However the past six months has been marked by a greater number of staff movements in our industry, largely driven by a competitor attempting to establish itself in the region. This has had both positive a negative effects on ICAP. We have strengthened the business with newly rec staff and where we have lost staff we have made significant progress in replacing them and integrating the new staff into our business.

Recently, Bruce Collins joined ICAP as Chief Executive responsible for the Pacific region. He was previously the Group Chief Executive Officer of Tul Liberty, now a part of Collins Stewart Tullett plc. The growing wholesale financial markets in the region, including potential markets in China, rep a significant opportunity for ICAP and Bruce Collins brings a wealth of experience to help us make the most of that opportunity.

Business performance

ICAP segments its Group turnover and profit* into five divisions: electron broking, derivatives and money broking, securities broking, energy broking information services.

Electronic broking

There was a 35% increase in turnover in electronic broking to £83.8 millio 2004/5. The operating profit* margin improved to 29% from 8% in the previo year, demonstrating the substantial operational leverage in these business Volumes on ICAP's electronic broking platforms reached record levels of US trillion in the final quarter of our financial year to 31 March 2005, up 4 the same period in 2004.

The electronic broking model provides a highly attractive financial levera dynamic to the Group. Although commission rates per unit of sale are significantly lower under the electronic broking model compared to voice, is more than offset by the lower electronic broking cost base. In particul lower electronic broking cost base has a higher fixed costs component than voice, thereby creating significant financial leverage opportunities.

The Group's results demonstrate very clearly that practice has followed th with the Group's electronic broking operations increasing their market sha the year and posting significant gains in turnover, profit and the profit margin.

ICAP's electronic broking footprint is much more extensive than any other and currently includes active and off-the-run US Treasuries, Bills, Notes, Bonds, Strips, TIPS and Basis trading as well as Agencies and Mortgages; European, UK, Australian, Japanese and South African government bonds; US\$ euro repurchase agreements; Eurobonds and credit derivatives; EONIAS and f foreign exchange.

In the key US Treasury market, electronic volume increased by 59% over the previous year to reach US\$12 trillion for the final quarter of the financi year. We estimate that our combined voice and electronic market share over US Treasury products exceeded 60% for the quarter, a substantial increase 48% in the same period in 2004. ICAP is also firmly established as market in the European and US\$ Repo markets where electronic broking volumes in t final quarter grew significantly to reach US\$21 trillion in Europe and US\$ trillion in North America.

We are constantly seeking new opportunities to extend electronic broking alongside our voice broking business:

- * ICAP launched credit derivatives on the BrokerTec platform during November with a focus on single credits as well as indices. Upgraded functionality has recently been added to the system and the 17 banks w have the latest version deployed have reacted very positively. We also to offer single name credit derivatives together with corporate bonds same screens for transaction.
- * In September 2004 we launched in short dated interest rate swaps (EONIAS) and now have 21 banks installed on our i-Swap platform with 1 in the pipeline. Our next move will be the extension of i-Swap euro ma out to 50 years. We plan to do this in autumn 2005 which involves buil link into the London Clearing House's Swapclear facility to ultimately Swapclear members the ability to novate electronically executed trades

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straight through from i-Swap to the London Clearing House. With this functionality for longer dated interest rate swaps, credit issues woul minimized and could potentially release very rapid volume growth.

- * The i-Forwards platform is now installed with 24 banks in Europe and three in the US with installations beginning in Asia in June this year platform currently covers the main forward foreign exchange markets; E Yen, Sterling, Australian, New Zealand and Canadian dollars and the Sw franc.
- * Credit Repo was launched in conjunction with the voice broking desk in London in April 2005, and this has seen a positive start, with good su from the banks.

Derivatives and money broking

ICAP's turnover in derivatives and money markets grew from £309.2 million £312.6 million, generating profit* which increased to £70.7 million (2004 £68.5 million). Although medium term euro interest swap activity was lower other interest rate derivatives markets were active. In particular, intere rate options in both the Americas and in Europe enjoyed a consistently bus year. Given the turbulence in the foreign exchange markets, forward foreig exchange revenues responded with another year of growth. The non-deliverab forward FX market businesses benefited from broad market coverage and vola in the emerging markets.

Securities broking

The overall effect of changes in market activity and the weaker US dollar reduced turnover of £321.7 million, generating a profit* of £51.9 million – £66.5 million). Rising interest rates depressed issuance in the corporat and mortgage markets, but emerging markets attracted increased activity. Overall, credit default derivatives continued to grow and the introduction trading in credit default indices spurred the electronic broking in this m Issuance to fund rising deficits fuelled volumes in the government bond ma Average daily US Treasury volumes grew to \$567 billion in the first quarte 2005, 13% ahead of the previous quarter and 18% above the same period in t previous year.

In the past year we have broadened ICAP's futures business and become clea members of Euronext.Liffe, Eurex, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Chicago Boa Trade and the International Petroleum Exchange. An agency clearing agreeme allows ICAP to clear all other principal exchanges. The global clearing pl is based on the London hub allowing ICAP to offer a highly competitive ser The execution business has been similarly expanded and integrated with the establishment of new desks in New York and Sydney added to London. ICAP no offers its clients access to all electronic exchanges in the three time zo via a single platform.

Energy broking

The electricity, gas and oil related products markets have been very active the past year with oil being the most visible, and the long-term growth potential remains attractive. ICAP estimates that the global interdealer be market for energy products grew by 22% in 2004/5. The market is currently fragmented and is continuing to develop, which could lead to opportunities consolidation.

ICAP Energy's turnover rose to £50.9 million from £41.4 million in 2003/4. Profit* rose by 46% to £7.6 million. Turnover in the North American electr market grew significantly, where new clearing mechanisms have attracted ne market entrants. In Europe, there has been an encouraging expansion in electronic broking of energy products. ICAP Energy was named Broker of the by Energy RISK magazine in a poll of market participants.

In January ICAP established a joint-venture with J.E.Hyde to address the g markets for Freight Forward and Shipping derivatives. This combines J.E.Hy longstanding expertise in the shipping markets with ICAP's strengths in commodity and commodity derivative broking. In addition ICAP Energy began broking a new commodity, carbon emissions, under the European Union scheme limits the carbon dioxide that companies in energy-intensive industries ar allowed to emit.

Information services

ICAP produces a wide array of prices and information covering most OTC fin markets. As markets move to electronic broking there is increased concentr of market share and information from these markets becomes more valuable. distributes its information mainly through professional data vendors inclu Reuters, Bloomberg, Telerate, Thomson and Telekurs.

There is significant competition between these data vendors. As a result, market for financial information continues to be tight, which reduces pote

spending available for the purchase of financial information. Turnover inc slightly to £25.0 million in 2004/5 and profit* was £15.2 million.

In January ICAP acquired the outstanding shares in GovPX, Inc. GovPX is a leading provider of US fixed income and derivative information to in exces 1,000 client sites and over 8,000 subscribers. This information is distribunder the GovPX, AgencyPX, RepoPX and SwapPX brands. GovPX is primarily distributed as an optional service via the major market data vendors which include Bloomberg, Reuters and Telerate and delivery direct to client site addition, GovPX offers services to disseminate end of day and historical d

Cost management

Given the slower business activity levels in the first half of the financi year, special attention was focused on cost management throughout the Grou operations. A cost review exercise was undertaken in July 2004 with the ta of eliminating at least £7 million of costs in the 2004/5 financial year. target was more than achieved and has enabled the Group to deliver a relat modest 2% increase in underlying costs (excluding broker bonus costs) in 2 compared to the prior year. This was after absorbing an increase in UK pro costs following the move to new premises at Broadgate.

Broker remuneration remains the largest component at an unchanged level of of Group turnover. The variable component of broker remuneration cost, whi linked to turnover and profit growth, is 55% of total broker employment co and this compares with 56% in the prior year. In overall terms, it is estimated that some 50% of the Group's cost base is of a variable nature.

Recently there have been signs of increased competitive pressures in the interdealer broker sector as evidenced by the attempts by some of the mark participants in the Asia Pacific region to rationalise and rebuild their v broking businesses. This has potentially adverse implications for the Grou Asia Pacific employment costs ratio and it is being monitored very closely However, given that the region's employment costs represent only 5% of Groturnover this in itself, should not have a material impact on the Group's overall employment costs/turnover ratio.

US Dollar subordinated debt private placement

To optimise the flexibility of ICAP's capital structure for future develop the Group is in the process of completing a US\$225 million 10 year subordi debt private placement. It is anticipated that funding will take place at end of June 2005. The entire debt issue will qualify as Tier II Capital fo regulatory purposes. This means that the Group, on completion of the transaction, will have substantially increased its headroom over its curre FSA consolidated regulatory capital requirement in anticipation of any pot increase in regulatory capital requirement over the next few years as a consequence of the introduction of Basel II. The placement includes US\$193 million of fixed rate debt and a US\$32 million floating rate compon The fixed rate debt will be at a 5.84% coupon with a 10 year maturity. At fifth anniversary, the fixed debt will reset to a floating rate with a 50 point step up on the relevant floating rate. ICAP has an option to repay t fixed debt at five years, and the floating debt after two years.

Dividend

ICAP continues to be a highly cash generative business which has allowed u invest in the development of the business and has enabled the Group to mai a progressive approach to the dividend paid to shareholders: the directors recommend a final dividend of 6.4p per share to be paid on 26 August 2005 shareholders on the register on 29 July 2005 making a total dividend of 8. per share for the year.

The Board has decided that, in the normal course of events, future interim dividends will be calculated at 30% of the previous year's full year divid

Outlook

Looking ahead our strategy remains unchanged; to grow both organically and through selective acquisition to take our share of the combined voice and electronic market from an estimated 28% to exceed 35% over the next few ye We cannot control the direction or the levels of activity in the financial markets which are currently enjoying a reasonably volatile period driven be recent corporate bond downgrades and doubts about the direction and scale interest rate moves by the central banks. Our task is to extend our voice electronic businesses across these markets and increase profit* by leverag the scale economies of our businesses.

*Profit is defined as profit before tax, goodwill amortisation, exceptional items, interest and share of operating profit of joint ven and associates and is reconciled to statutory profit before interest a in the segmental analysis shown in note 2.

Audited Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

Earnings per 10p ordinary share

Audited Consol:	idated	Profit and I	Loss Account			
			Year ended 31 Ma:	rch 2005		
		Before goodwill amortisation				amo
		and exceptional	Goodwill	Exceptional		ex
	Note	items £m	amortisation	3)		ex
Turnover including share of joint ventures	2(a)	812.7	-	-	812.7	
Less share of joint ventures' turnover		(18.7)	-	-	(18.7)	
Group turnover Net operating		794.0 (624.7)		(9.1)	794.0 (671.3)	
expenses Group operating	g	169.3	(37.5)	(9.1)	122.7	
profit Share of operatorist of joint ventures	ting	5.0	(0.6)	-	4.4	
and associates Total operating profit	g	174.3	(38.1)	(9.1)	127.1	
Net profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets		-	-	-	-	
Profit before interest	2(b)	174.3	(38.1)	(9.1)	127.1	
Net interest receivable		4.6	-	-	4.6	
Profit on ordinary activities		178.9	(38.1)	(9.1)	131.7	
before taxation Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	n 5	(59.8)	11.5	1.2	(47.1)	
Profit on ordinary activities		119.1	(26.6)	(7.9)	84.6	
after taxation Minority interests - equity		(2.1)	-	-	(2.1)	
Profit for the financial year		117.0	(26.6)	(7.9)	82.5	
Dividends	6	(50.8)	-		(50.8)	
Retained profit for the financial year		66.2	(26.6)	(7.9)	31.7	
Faundana ne						

- basic 7 - diluted 7 - adjusted 7 19.5 p			14.1 p 13.4 p
Audited Consolidated Balance Sheet			
		As at 31 March	A 31 M
	Note	2005 £m	
Fixed assets Intangible assets		218.6	2
Tangible assets		66.2	2
Investments			
- Investments in joint ventures Share of gross assets		12.1	
Share of gross liabilities		(3.7)	
Goodwill arising on acquisition		0.7	
		9.1	
- Investments in associates		8.5	
- Other investments		7.4	
		25.0	
		309.8	3
Current assets Debtors		719.2	5
Investments		16.2	J
Cash at bank and in hand		227.0	2
		962.4	7
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(782.7)	(5
Net current assets		179.7	1
Total assets less current liabilities Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		489.5 (21.3)	5 (
Provisions for liabilities and charges		(8.9)	(
Net assets		459.3	4
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	60.6	
Contingent share capital	8	7.0	1
Share premium account Other reserves	8 8	215.2 28.8	1
Profit and loss account	8		1
Sharahaldara' funda - aguitu		448.8	
Shareholders' funds - equity Minority interests - equity		10.5	-
		459.3	
Consolidated Statement of Total Recognised	Gains a	nd Losses	
	Y	ear ended	Year e
		31 March	31 M
		2005 £m	
		±m	
Profit for the financial year		82.5	
Adjustments to reserves - Exchange adjustments on net investments:	in		
overseas undertakings	***	(7.1)	(
Total recognised gains and lesses for the		76 /	
Total recognised gains and losses for the	year	75.4 	

	Y	ear ended 31 March 2005 £m	Year e 31 M
Profit for the financial year Dividends		82.5 (50.8)	(
Retained profit for the financial year Other recognised gains and losses Movements in contingent share capital Other ordinary shares issued Ordinary shares cancelled Increase in investment in own shares		31.7 (7.1) (26.8) 0.8 (17.3) (0.7)	(
Net (decrease)/increase in shareholders' funds Opening shareholders' funds		(19.4) 468.2	2 2
Closing shareholders' funds		448.8	4
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement	Y Note	ear ended 31 March 2005 £m	Year e 31 M
Cash inflow from operating activities Before operating exceptional items	11(a)	179.7	1
Operating exceptional items paid		(4.8)	1
Dividends received from joint ventures and associates		3.4	_
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest received from third parties Interest paid to third parties Interest element of finance lease rental payments Dividends paid to minority interests		6.8 (1.8) (0.1) (2.1)	
Taxation		2.8	
UK Corporation Tax paid Overseas tax paid		(20.6) (23.6)	(
Capital expenditure and financial investme. Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets Receipts from sale of tangible fixed asset Insurance proceeds in respect of tangible fixed assets		(44.2) (26.6) 0.3	(
Payments to acquire fixed asset investment Receipts from sale of fixed asset investment		(4.8)	
Acquisitions and disposals		(31.1)	(
Acquisition of interests in businesses Acquisitions of associates and joint ventu Cash held by subsidiaries acquired	res	(18.4) (6.5) 2.4	(
		(22.5)	(
Equity dividends paid		(45.0)	(

Management of liquid resources

Purchase of current asset investments Receipts from sale of current asset investm	(4.0) ents 3.6
Financing	(0.4)
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares Ordinary shares repurchased Payments to acquire own shares Receipts from sale of own shares Capital element of finance lease rental payments	0.8 (17.3) (3.8) 1.1
	(20.7)
Increase in cash in the year	11(c) 17.2

1 Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accountin standards. The accounting policies are unchanged from those set out i Annual Report of ICAP plc for the year ended 31 March 2004.

The financial information set out in this document does not comprise statutory accounts of the Group within the meaning of Section 230 of Companies Act 1985, but has been extracted from the audited statutory accounts for the year ended 31 March 2005. The audited statutory acco to 31 March 2005 have not yet been delivered to the Registrar of Comp but the audit report was unqualified and did not contain a statement Section 237 of the Companies Act.

2 Segmental information

(a) Turnover

Analysis by activity	Year ended 3	1 March 2005	3	Year ended 31	Ma
	Continuing operations		Total £m	Continuing operations £m	v
Securities broking	321.7	2.9	324.6	365.0	
Derivatives and money broking	312.6	15.8	328.4	309.2	
Energy broking	50.9	-	50.9	41.4	
Electronic broking	83.8	-	83.8	62.0	
Information services	25.0	-	25.0	23.8	
	794.0	18.7	812.7	801.4	
Analysis by geographic location					
Americas	363.8	10.2	374.0	371.7	
Europe	348.7	5.8	354.5		
Asia Pacific	81.5	2.7	84.2	84.6	
	794.0	18.7	812.7	801.4	
		10.7	012.7	P.100	

The geographic analysis presented above shows the turnover by origin There is no material difference between the turnover by origin and turnover by destination.

(b) Profit before interest

	Continuing operations before goodwill	Joint ventures and associates	Total before goodwill	G
	 £m	£m 	£m	
Securities broking	51.9	(0.9)	51.0	
Derivatives and money broking	70.7	5.8	76.5	
Energy broking	7.6	-	7.6	
Electronic broking	23.9	0.1	24.0	
Information services	15.2	-	15.2	
	 160.3	 5.0	174.3	
	 169.3	5.0		
Exceptional items (note 3)				
Total	 			
	Continuing	Year ended Joint	31 March 20	04
	operations	ventures	Total	
	before	and	before	
	goodwill	associates	goodwill	G
	£m	£m	£m	
Securities broking	 66.5	0.7	67.2	
Derivatives and money broking	68.5	7.0	75.5	
Energy broking	5.2	-	5.2	
Electronic broking	4.7	0.6	5.3	
Information services	15.4	-	15.4	
	 1.60.2	0.2	1.00.6	
	 160.3	8.3	168.6	
Exceptional items (note 3)				
Total	 			
Analysis by geographic location		Year ended	31 March 20	05
	Continuing	Joint		
	operations		Total	
	before	and	before	
	goodwill £m	associates £m	goodwill £m	
Americas	85.5	2.9	88.4	
Europe	75.9	(0.7)	75.2	
Asia Pacific	7.9	2.8	10.7	_
	 169.3	5.0	174.3	
Exceptional items (note 3)	 			
Total	 _	_		

	Continuing	Joint		
	operations	ventures	Total	
	before	and	before	
	goodwill	associates	goodwill	G
	£m	£m	£m	
Americas	71.0	3.7	74.7	
Europe	81.9	2.8	84.7	
Asia Pacific	7.4	1.8	9.2	
	160.3	8.3	168.6	
Exceptional				
items (note 3)				
Total				

3 Exceptional items

	Year	ended
	31	March
		2005
		£m
Operating exceptional items (a)		
Property and move related expenses		(4.1)
Other operating exceptional items		(5.0)
		(9.1)
Non-operating exceptional items (b)		
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets		_
Exceptional items included in profit before interest		(9.1)
Taxation (c)		1.2
idadcion (c)		
Total exceptional (losses)/profits		(7.9)

(a) Operating exceptional items

Operating exceptional items recognised during the year ended 31 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Marc}}$ were:

- a loss of £4.1m in respect of UK property relocation costs (2004-£ - a loss of £5.0m for other operating exceptional items principally arising as a result of legal and employee related matters in the Far with legal costs being allocated to all companies involved in such litigation (2004 - loss of £2.9m in respect of acquisition related exceptional costs of £5.6m offset by a grant receivable in the US in relation to a prior year of £2.7m).

(b) Non-operating exceptional items

Non-operating exceptional items in the prior year of £4.4m represent final receipt of material damage insurance proceeds in connection wi World Trade Center disaster.

(c) Taxation

A taxation credit of £1.2m (2004 - £2.8m) arose on the exceptional i for the year.

4 Net operating expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2005 £m
Operating expenses before goodwill amortisation and operating exceptional items	637.0
Other operating income	(12.3)
	624.7
	n/4./

Goodwill Operating exceptional items (note 3)	37.5 9.1
Net operating expenses	671.3

Other operating income for the year ended 31 March 2005 includes £9. (2004 - £7.7m) relating to a BEIP grant receivable in the US.

5 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

	Year ended 31 March 2005 £m
Current taxation UK Corporation Tax at 30.0% (2004 - 30.0%)	
- Current year	29.0
- Double tax relief	(5.7)
- Adjustment to prior years Overseas taxation	(2.7)
- Current year	39.1
- Adjustment to prior years	(2.9)
	56.8
Share of taxation of joint ventures and associates	3.5
Total current taxation Deferred taxation	60.3
- Current year	(13.2)
- Adjustment to prior years	-
	47.1

The Group's UK tax charge is stated after taking into account the ta effect of exceptional items which reduced the Group's tax charge by (2004 - £2.8m). The Group's share of taxation of joint ventures is £ (2004 - £1.7m) and of associates is £0.9m (2004 - £1.3m).

6 Dividends

Dividende in warman of auditory where	Year ended 31 March 2005
Dividends in respect of ordinary shares:	£m
Interim dividend of 1.85p per ordinary share (2004 - 1.7p per share)	11.0
Final dividend (proposed) of 6.4p per ordinary share (2004 - 5.7p per share)	38.3
Adjustment to dividend declared in prior year	1.5
===+	
	50.8

The net adjustment of £1.5m relates to the additional final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2004 that had not been accrued in that y This arose as a result of the contingent shares issued in July 2004 the BrokerTec acquisition, offset by the share buy back also in July

7 Earnings per 10p ordinary share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for th financial year of £82.5m (2004 - £84.5m) by the weighted average num ordinary 10p shares in issue during the year of 586.9m shares (2004 561.4m).

The weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue excludes the weighted average number of shares held by trusts relating to employe share schemes to which the participating employees are not unconditientitled, being 9.9m shares (2004 - 8.3m).

Diluted earnings per share takes into account the dilutive effect of options outstanding under the Company's employee share schemes and t

dilutive effect of contingent share capital (note 8).

	Year	ended 31 March	2005 Earnings	Year ended
	Earnings £m	Shares millions	per share pence	Earnings £m m
Basic Dilutive effect of share options	82.5	586.9 13.8	14.1 (0.4)	84.5
Dilutive effect of contingent share capital		13.1	(0.3)	
Diluted	82.5	613.8	13.4	84.5

Adjusted earnings per share is based on earnings before goodwill amortisation and exceptional items (and their tax effects) and is presented in order to assist in the understanding of the underlying performance of the Group's businesses. Since post acquisition profit included in earnings, the adjusted weighted average number of shares into account the effect of contingent share capital.

		Year e	nded 31 March	2005 Earnings	Year end	ed
	I	Earnings £m	Shares millions	per share pence	Earnings £m	m
	Basic Goodwill amortisation	82.5 38.1	586.9	14.1 6.5	84.5 38.8	
	Exceptional items (note 3)	9.1	-	1.6	0.9	
	Taxation on exceptional items and goodwill amortisation	(12.7)	-	(2.2)	(14.8)	
	Dilutive effect of contingent share capital	-	13.1	(0.5)	-	
	Adjusted	117.0	600.0	19.5	109.4	
8	Capital and reserves		Contingent	 Share		
		Share capital £m	share capital £m	premium account £m	Other reserves £m	a
	As at 1 April 2000 Exchange adjustments on net investments	4 57.8	108.1	143.7	28.0	
	in overseas undertakings	-	-	-	-	
	Contingent share capital issued (a)	3.4	(96.1)	70.9	-	
	Other ordinary shares issued	0.2	-	0.6	-	
	Ordinary shares cancelled (b)	(0.8)	-	-	0.8	
	Other movements in	-	(5.0)	-	_	

As at 31 March 2005	60.6	7.0	215.2	28.8
contingent share capital (c) Increase in investment in own shares Retained profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-

- (a) The deferred contingent consideration outstanding for BrokerTec 1 April 2004 of £96.1m assumed that the maximum number of ordinary s of 33,720,495 would be issued and were valued at the market price on March 2004 of 285.0p. These shares were issued in July 2004 at a mar value of £74.3m when the market price per share was 220.5p. Continge share capital was reduced by £21.8m with a corresponding reduction i goodwill.
- (b) During the year the Company purchased 7,920,000 ordinary shares cost of £17.3m. These shares were subsequently cancelled.
- (c) During the year the directors of ICAP exercised the Group's opti pay the contingent consideration due for both First Brokers and ICAP Energy in cash, rather than shares. Accordingly there has been a red in the contingent share capital. Further adjustments have been made contingent share capital as a result of the re-estimation of the contingent consideration due for future years.

9 Contingent liabilities

In July 2003, it was announced that two of the Group's subsidiary undertakings and the Company were among those being sued in connecti with an alleged infringement of patent number 6,560,580 (580 Patent) the United States of America. The Group rejected the claim.

The jury trial commenced on 7 February 2005. Prior to the commencem the trial, the claimants stated their damage claims against the defendants, including the Group, to be an amount of up to \$104m as a September 2004. On the first day of trial, the Court dismissed all o monetary claims against the Group. The Court also dismissed all of t claims challenging use of the OM Click Exchange System for BrokerTec

The case then proceeded to trial on the limited issue of the claiman request for injunctive relief as to the use of a second computer sys the Garban GTN and on the Groups' counterclaim for judgment declarin the Garban GTN did not infringe the 580 Patent. On 22 February 2005 jury found that the application for the 580 Patent failed to provide adequate written description in certain of the 580 Patent claims. In addition, the jury found that the Garban GTN infringed certain claim the 580 Patent, but that the claimed infringement had not been willf

On 4 April 2005, the claimants and the Group filed post-trial applications, which remain pending. The claimants have previously indicated an intention to appeal certain of the Court's rulings.

At this stage it is not possible to predict the outcome with certain to determine the extent of liability, if any, of the Group, but base current available information and after consultation with the Group' lawyers the directors continue to expect a successful outcome for th Group. No provision has been made in the financial statements.

10 Exchange rates

The principal exchange rates which affect the Group, expressed in currency per fl, are shown below:

18.3

(4.7)

Yen		202.11	191.20	
Euro		1.45	1.50	
US Dollar		1.89	1.84	
		2005	2004 3	
		31 March	31 March	
		as at	as at	

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange translational risk on consolidation of its overseas operations not denominated in sterling During the year ended 31 March 2005, the US Dollar depreciated by 3\$ respect to sterling, while the euro appreciated by 3\$. In accordance the Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 20, the resulting exch difference is included within the £7.1m exchange loss taken directly reserves, as disclosed in the Consolidated Statement of Total Recogn Gains and Losses.

11 Cash flow

(a) Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities	
	Year ended 31 March 2005 £m
 Total operating profit Operating exceptional items Share of operating profits and losses of joint ventures and associates	127.1 9.1 (4.4)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Amortisation of goodwill Amortisation of other investments Amortisation of the cost of own shares	21.7 37.5 0.4 2.0
(Profit)/loss on sale of fixed assets Profit on sale of current asset investments Increase in debtors Increase in creditors	(0.1) (0.9) (30.1) 17.4
 Cash inflow from operating activities before operating exceptional items	
 (b) Analysis of net funds	As at 31 March 2005
Cash - Cash at bank and in hand - Bank overdrafts	227.0 (0.6)
 Liquid resources	226.4
 - Current asset investments Finance leases	16.2 (1.0)
 Net funds	241.6
(c) Reconciliation of net cash inflow to movement in net funds	Year ended 31 March 2005 £m
Increase in cash in the year Cash outflow from financing Cash (inflow)/outflow from management of liquid resour	17.2 1.5 ces (0.4)

Increase in net funds resulting from cash flows

Current asset investments acquired with subsidiary

Exchange adjustments

Closing net funds	241.6
Increase in net funds Opening net funds	14.4 227.2
Other non-cash movements	0.8
Finance leases acquired with subsidiary	-

12 Post balance sheet event

The Group is in the process of completing a \$225m subordinated debt private placement. This includes \$193m of fixed rate debt with a ten maturity which the Group has an option to repay at five years and a floating rate component that can be repaid after two years.

Webcast URL http://events.simplywebcast.com/icap_may_2005

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24 May 2005

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ICAP PLC - Appointment of new Group COO

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ICAP PLC

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RNS Number: 6599M

ICAP announces the appointment of Mark Yallop as Group Chief Operating Off

London, May 24, 2005 - ICAP plc (IAP.L), the world's largest interdealer b announces the appointment of Mark Yallop as Group Chief Operating Officer effective from 1 July 2005. He will be appointed a director of ICAP at the meeting following the ICAP Annual General Meeting on 13 July 2005.

Michael Spencer, Group Chief Executive Officer, commented, "Mark Yallop br to ICAP significant experience, having been Group Chief Operating Officer Deutsche Bank Group, following many years involvement in trading in the derivatives, foreign exchange and cash markets.

In particular his involvement in the transformation of Deutsche Bank's sal trading business, as it has grown in the last ten years to capture a leadi market share, is very relevant. I expect him to play an important role in growth of ICAP, both organically and through selective acquisition, to hel our share of the combined voice and electronic market interdealer broker $\ensuremath{\mathtt{m}}$ from an estimated 28% to exceed 35% over the next few years."

David Gelber will be retiring from his role as Group Chief Operating Offic position he has held since 1999, having been the Chief Operating Officer o Intercapital, following the Exco/Intercapital merger. He will become a non-executive director of ICAP plc for an initial period of one year from July 2005 so that the board may continue to benefit from his knowledge and experience.

Notes:

There are no details required to be disclosed in relation to paragraph 16. of the Financial Services Authority Listing Rules in relation to Mark Yall

Contacts:

Group Chief Executive Officer (44) 20 705 Michael Spencer Mike Sheard Director of Corporate Affairs (44) 20 705 (44) 20 737 Neil Bennett The Maitland Consultancy

About Mark Yallop

Mark Yallop completed his education at University College, Oxford and join Baring Brothers before moving to Morgan Grenfell in 1985. He then began 15

of sales and trading responsibilities, becoming Head of OTC Derivatives in and Deputy Head of the Treasury and Trading Division in 1992 where he was involved in planning the full integration of Morgan Grenfell and Deutsche businesses in 1995. He followed this by becoming Chief Operating Officer on Deutsche Bank's Global Markets Division and in 2001 Chief Operating Office the Corporate and Investment Banking Division. Finally he was Group Chief Operating Officer of Deutsche Bank Group, reporting to Hermann-Josef Lambe until December 2004. He was also a director of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) from 1996 to 1998.

About ICAP:

ICAP is the world's largest interdealer broker and following the acquisiti the BrokerTec fixed income securities businesses is the world's leading electronic broker of fixed income securities with a daily average transact volume in excess of \$1 trillion, 50% of which is electronic. The Group is active in the wholesale market for OTC derivatives, fixed income securitie money market products, foreign exchange, energy, credit and equity derivat

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ICAP PLC - Director Shareholding

RNS Number: 7628M

ICAP PLC 25 May 2005

ICAP plc ("the Company")

Directors' interests

Mourant & Co. Trustees Limited as trustee of the ICAP Employee Share Trust "Trust") purchased 600,000 ordinary shares in ICAP plc at an average price £2.7876 per share on 24 May 2005. The Company was advised of these transa on 25 May 2005.

Following the above transactions, the trustee of the Trust holds 1,347,215 unallocated ordinary shares in ICAP plc.

The Trust is a discretionary trust of which all employees and former emplo of ICAP plc and its subsidiaries are potential beneficiaries. Four of the Company's directors, Michael Spencer, David Gelber, Jim Pettigrew and Step McDermott are therefore regarded for Companies Act purposes as being inter in the ICAP plc shares held by the trustees of the Trust.

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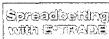


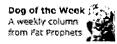
















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ICAP PLC - Director Shareholding

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Mourant & Co. Trustees Limited as trustee of the ICAP Employee Share Trust "Trust") purchased 25,000 ordinary shares in ICAP plc at an average price £2.7875 per share on 25 May 2005. The Company was advised of these transa on 26 May 2005.

Following the above transactions, the trustee of the Trust holds 1,372,215 unallocated ordinary shares in ICAP plc.

The Trust is a discretionary trust of which all employees and former emplo of ICAP plc and its subsidiaries are potential beneficiaries. Four of the Company's directors, Michael Spencer, David Gelber, Jim Pettigrew and Step McDermott are therefore regarded for Companies Act purposes as being inter in the ICAP plc shares held by the trustees of the Trust.

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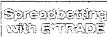
















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RNS Number:8776M

KNS NUMBEL:0776

ICAP PLC

27 May 2005

ICAP plc ("the Company")

Directors' interests

Mourant & Co. Trustees Limited as trustee of the ICAP Employee Share Trust "Trust") purchased 100,000 ordinary shares in ICAP plc at an average price £2.80 per share on 26 May 2005. The Company was advised of these transact on 27 May 2005.

Following the above transactions, the trustee of the Trust holds 1,472,215 unallocated ordinary shares in ICAP plc.

The Trust is a discretionary trust of which all employees and former emplo of ICAP plc and its subsidiaries are potential beneficiaries. Four of the Company's directors, Michael Spencer, David Gelber, Jim Pettigrew and Step McDermott are therefore regarded for Companies Act purposes as being inter in the ICAP plc shares held by the trustees of the Trust.

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ICAP plc ("the Company")

Directors' interests

ICAP PLC

31 May 2005

Mourant & Co. Trustees Limited as trustee of the ICAP Employee Share Trust "Trust") purchased 225,000 ordinary shares in ICAP plc at an average price $\pounds 2.80$ per share on 27 May 2005. The Company was advised of these transact on 31 May 2005.

Following the above transactions, the trustee of the Trust holds 1,697,215 unallocated ordinary shares in ICAP plc.

The Trust is a discretionary trust of which all employees and former emplo of ICAP plc and its subsidiaries are potential beneficiaries. Four of the Company's directors, Michael Spencer, David Gelber, Jim Pettigrew and Step McDermott are therefore regarded for Companies Act purposes as being inter in the ICAP plc shares held by the trustees of the Trust.

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